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## I. Introduction

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Local governments have capabilities and the primary responsibility for response to and recovery from disasters and emergencies. When their capabilities are exceeded, state assistance is available to them upon request.

The Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act dictates that the state has an emergency operations plan describing the organization, mission and functions of the government and supporting services for responding to and recovering from disasters (20 ILCS 3305/4) The emergency operations plan, hereinafter titled the Illinois Emergency Operations Plan (IEOP) is the guide for state response and recovery operations and outlines actions that may be taken in support of local response and recovery activities.

It is the policy of the State of Illinois to be prepared for any emergency or disaster. Emergency response personnel, equipment, and services of the state will be maintained in a state of readiness to protect the public and prevent or minimize damage to the community. These resources and services shall be coordinated to the maximum extent with comparable activities of local governments, other states, the federal government, private sector entities, non-governmental organizations (including volunteer, community-based and faith based organizations) and the public. The inclusion of the whole community in emergency preparedness will assist the local community to prevent, protect, respond to and recover from disasters in a way that sustains or improves the community's resilience. The level and duration of state commitment of resources and services shall be determined by the Governor.

Resources and services coordinated by the State of Illinois during prevention, protection, response and recovery operations will support local governments in meeting their responsibility to address the needs of the entire community. The whole community shares the responsibility to provide for the protection of its citizens regardless of their background, demographics or functional needs. Emergency management at all levels of government should plan for the actual makeup of their jurisdictions to ensure the needs of disaster survivors are addressed through preparedness, response and recovery activities.

### A. Purpose

1. The purpose of the IEOP is to provide operational guidance and serve as a concept of operations for Illinois' response and recovery actions to prevent or minimize injury to people and damage to the community resulting from emergencies or disasters caused by any hazard. The IEOP incorporates applicable provisions of the National Response Framework (NRF), National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), and is consistent with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).
2. The IEOP considers response actions that may require a significant State presence. A "significant state presence" is defined as a situation that requires the assistance of state agencies in addition to those that routinely respond to day-to-day contingencies under separate authorities. Those situations requiring only local government response are not addressed in the IEOP.
3. The IEOP contains emergency support function tasking and assignments for state response and recovery activities. It also describes the relationships

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between responding state agencies with federal agencies and local government. The IEOP provides information on anticipated actions for state agencies that have disaster and emergency authorities and responsibilities. Finally, it provides information on the various state response mechanisms, capabilities, and resources available to local governments.

4. The IEOP addresses those emergency support function activities necessary for a coordinated state response to a disaster or emergency, regardless of cause. The level of response will be determined by the need and magnitude of the disaster.
5. The IEOP provides a framework for linking private and public sector disaster intelligence, resources, and response and recovery activities in support of a significant state presence. The mechanism for achieving this coordinated approach is the Business Emergency Operations Center (BEOC).

#### B. Scope

1. The IEOP has been developed under the authority of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act (20 ILCS 3305/6(c)(2)b and c).
2. The scope of the IEOP includes the complete spectrum of situations that range from an event not warranting a Gubernatorial Proclamation to a major disaster declared by the President of the United States. It may be used to supplement other plans to provide an effective and coordinated response upon implementation by the Governor.
3. A gubernatorial proclamation of a disaster shall activate the IEOP.
4. National special security events are not specifically addressed in the IEOP. However, provisions of the IEOP may be used for any large, national scale emergency, as appropriate.

#### C. Hazard Overview

1. Illinois is threatened by a wide spectrum of natural, technological, and human-caused hazards with a potential to cause significant damage or disruption to the public, critical infrastructure and/or environment. The scope of hazards facing the state may change as a result of a variety of factors, including land use, population shifts, construction standards, technology and social ideology.
2. Illinois has developed and maintains the *Illinois Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan* to identify hazards that affect Illinois, assess the state's vulnerability to each hazard, and implement a strategy for mitigating the effects of the hazard. The *Illinois Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan* is comprehensive and is composed of an overall mitigation strategy and individual plans that address natural, technological and human-caused hazards. The plans explore interim and long-term actions to eliminate hazards or to reduce the impact of those hazards that cannot be eliminated.
3. The *Illinois Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan* supplements the IEOP and is intended to provide the strategy and framework for hazard mitigation not only during

the recovery and reconstruction process, but on a year-round basis. It has been demonstrated that hazard mitigation is most effective when based on an inclusive, comprehensive, long-term plan that is developed before a disaster occurs. The plan achieves this objective by the development of a mitigation strategy; which identifies specific mitigation actions and projects that serves as the long-term outline for reducing/eliminating losses and vulnerability of identified hazards in the risk assessment.

4. The State of Illinois annually utilizes the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) tool to understand its threats and hazards and how their impacts may vary according to time of occurrence, season, location, and other community factors. This knowledge supports the establishment of informed and defensible capability targets. The ultimate outcome of the THIRA process is a set of capability targets for which is the basis for emergency planning in Illinois.
5. Illinois has identified fifteen (15) primary hazards for prevention, preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation program relevancy.

Natural Hazards:	Severe Weather Tornado Flood Drought Extreme Heat Severe Winter Storm Earthquake
Technological Hazards:	Haz-Mat – Chemical Haz-Mat – Radiological Dam Failure
Human-Caused Hazards:	Terrorism – CBRNE Civil Disturbance Cyber Attack Agriculture Epidemic (NOS) Public Health Epidemic (NOS)
(NOS = Not Otherwise Specified)	

#### D. Plan Organization

1. The Basic Plan describes the purpose and scope of the IEOP. It also outlines the concept of operations, organizational structure, and response activities of the state.
2. The Emergency Support Function (ESF) Annexes describe activities of the primary and support elements needed for effective response. The ESF Annexes provide guidance for Illinois' state agencies to conduct emergency and disaster operations. The Illinois Plan for Radiological Accidents and the Illinois Earthquake Plan Concept of Operations are hazard specific supplements to the IEOP that relate to functions specific to radiological and earthquake events. These supplements work in conjunction with the IEOP Concept of Operations.

3. Appendices provide clarification or additional information to support an annex and attachments expand a section of the plan.
4. Tabs provide specific graphic or tabular information to support an appendix or attachment.
5. References to other plans and resource documents are used extensively rather than duplicating information in this document. Standard Operating Procedures and/or Standard Operating Guidelines (SOPs/SOGs) are developed and maintained by each agency.
6. All agencies' supporting plans are designed to be consistent with the Concept of Operations as described in the IEOP.

E. Participating Organizations

Any state agency is a potential candidate for state response tasking through a coordinated Emergency Support Function Annex approach. The ESF Annexes generally correlate with the Emergency Support Functions of the National Response Framework (NRF). The ESF Annexes also follow the guidelines and requirements of NIMS. The ESF Annex number identified alongside each state agency indicates the state agency is the Primary lead agency for those ESFs. In addition, the Illinois Disaster Management System (IDMS) provides operational guidance for State agencies. See Attachment 1 to the Basic Plan for a description of the IDMS.

**Primary Agencies**

- ❖ American Red Cross
- ❖ Illinois Commerce Commission
- ❖ Illinois Department of Agriculture
- ❖ Illinois Department of Public Health
- ❖ Illinois Department of Transportation-Aeronautics
- ❖ Illinois Department of Transportation-Highways
- ❖ Illinois Emergency Management Agency
- ❖ Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
- ❖ Illinois Secretary of State
- ❖ Illinois State Board of Education
- ❖ Illinois State Police

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**American Red Cross**  
**ESF 6 – Mass Care**

The American Red Cross (ARC) provides mass care services (sheltering, feeding, emergency first aid) and supports health and medical services by providing blood and blood products

following a disaster.

**IL Commerce Commission**  
**ESF 12 - Energy**

The Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC) provides direct access to specific private sector industry and commerce which are regulated by

them. The ICC coordinates the restoration of energy systems, railways, other public utilities (water, gas, telecommunications) critical to saving lives, protecting health, safety and property; and to aiding in the recovery process for critical infrastructure.

**IL Department of Agriculture  
ESF 11 - Animal Welfare**

The Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDA) provides expertise and response plans for agricultural disasters such as the introduction of a foreign animal disease into the agricultural community. IDA coordinates with County Animal Control organizations to develop plans and programs for the sheltering/care of livestock and pets during disaster incidents. IDA also have Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with nongovernmental organizations to provide shelter and care to household pets and service animals during a disaster.

**IL Department of Public Health  
ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical Services**

The Illinois Department of Public Health is responsible for ensuring the health and safety of the general population in Illinois. This responsibility includes certain emergency preparedness activities, such as routine surveillance activities of regulated individuals or facilities as well as complaint-initiated investigations. The Department evaluates the conditions of hospitals and other medical facilities, such as long-term care facilities, to determine their ability to function and what resources are needed. The Department reaches out to the local health departments to determine the needs of the local communities. The Department assists with the emergency procurement of water and portable toilets for the health and safety of persons affected by an emergency and persons involved in emergency response activities. The Department can provide personnel with specialized skills in environmental health, engineering, epidemiology and communicable disease control.

**IL Department of Transportation -  
Aeronautics  
ESF 1 – Disaster Aviation**

The Illinois Department of Transportation-Division of Aeronautics (IDOT-A) provides aircraft and pilots to move personnel, supplies and equipment into a disaster area. IDOT-A has the capability to support disaster intelligence activities via aerial surveillance, including assessing road conditions and damage inspections.

**IL Department of Transportation -  
Highways  
ESF 1-Transportation  
ESF 3-Public Works & Engineering**

The Illinois Department of Transportation-Division of Highways (IDOT-H) has robust capabilities that may be called upon before, during or after an emergency or disaster. The division has a substantial amount of equipment and manpower widely distributed throughout the state and may call upon a variety of technically skilled personnel in all regions of the state. The division has extensive experience responding to emergencies and disaster situations, not only statewide, but also on the local level.

The Bureau of Operations and the Bureau of Local Roads and Streets, at both the central bureau and regional levels, have the major responsibilities and frequent involvement in disaster situations. The Department has extensive communication capabilities which play a vital part in emergency and disaster situations.

**IL Emergency Management Agency**  
**ESF 2 - Communications**  
**ESF 5 – Emergency Management**  
**ESF 7 – Resource Support**  
**ESF 9 – Search and Rescue**  
**ESF 14 – Long-Term Community Recovery**  
**ESF 15 – Warning**  
**ESF 15 – External Affairs**

The Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) coordinates the overall emergency management program of the state by working with State agencies, private sector, non-governmental organizations and political subdivisions of the state and the federal government. Emergency management includes the efforts of the state performed through the various agencies to develop, plan, analyze, conduct, provide, implement, and maintain

programs for hazard mitigation, emergency preparedness, disaster response operations, and disaster recovery. In addition to the overall coordination of emergency management programs, IEMA provides emergency response operations related to communications, notification, incident command, and emergency response support to local governments. IEMA also coordinates with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other federal agencies to provide disaster assistance to individuals, families, businesses, and units of government following major disasters.

**IL Environmental Protection Agency**  
**ESF 10 – Oil and Hazardous**

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) is responsible for the overall environmental assessment and identification of hazards to the public and to the environment.

Direct clean-up and proper disposal of hazardous materials, including oil and petroleum products. IEPA has regulatory authority over public water supplies and wastewater treatment facilities as well as air pollution sources and asbestos issues. IEPA also has oversight of debris disposal stemming from natural disasters.

**IL Secretary of State - Police**  
**ESF 13-Capitol Complex Security**

The Secretary of State, Department of Police regulates businesses involved in the sale of motor vehicles and vehicle parts through the enforcement of the Illinois Motor Vehicle

statutes. The Department's uniformed officer's regularly assist other law enforcement agencies within Illinois on questions and enforcement of the Illinois Vehicle Code. The Secretary of State Police also maintains the Illinois Secretary of State Capitol Police force. Their mission is to provide complete law enforcement services to protect the assets of the State under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Secretary of State.

**IL State Board of Education**  
**ESF 11 – Provision of Food**

The Illinois State Board of Education's (ISBE) main focus during an emergency or disaster is to assist in communication among schools, districts, parents, children and local regents of

communities. The decentralized organizational structure of Illinois schools provides for several communication inputs to be accessed simultaneously (communications to districts, regional offices of education, teacher unions and other professional organizations, etc.). Further, the Illinois State Board of Education can assist in the

coordination of federal food stocks through the program staff in the agency as noted in the current IEOP Annexes.

**IL State Police**

**ESF 13-Law Enforcement  
ESF 13-Evacuation**

The Illinois State Police - Division of Operations (ISP) shall cooperate with federal and state authorities requesting utilization of the Department's resources by exercising the rights, powers, and duties of the State Police under the State Police Act, as well as exercising other duties that have been or may be vested by law in the Illinois State Police. The agency also provides coordination of the Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System (ILEAS) when it is activated by IEMA.

**Supporting Agencies**

- ❖ Capital Development Board
- ❖ Illinois Attorney General
- ❖ Illinois Board of Higher Education
- ❖ Illinois Community College Board
- ❖ Illinois Department of Central Management Services
- ❖ Illinois Department of Children and Family Services
- ❖ Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity
- ❖ Illinois Department of Corrections
- ❖ Illinois Department of Human Services
- ❖ Illinois Department of Military Affairs
- ❖ Illinois Department of Natural Resources
- ❖ Illinois Department of Revenue
- ❖ Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs
- ❖ Illinois Department on Aging
- ❖ Illinois Department of Transportation –Traffic Safety
- ❖ Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
- ❖ National Weather Service
- ❖ Office of the State Fire Marshal
- ❖ University of Illinois

**Mutual Aid Organizations**

- ❖ Illinois Emergency Services Management Association
- ❖ Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System
- ❖ Illinois Public Works Mutual Aid Network
- ❖ Mutual Aid Box Alarm System

**Private Sector**

- ❖ Business Emergency Operations Center
- ❖ Infrastructure Security Awareness Group (Private Sector Security)

**Voluntary Organizations**

- ❖ Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters

**Federal Agencies**

- ❖ Federal Emergency Management Agency -- Region V.

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F. Authorities

1. *Illinois Emergency Management Agency Act, 20 ILCS 3305*
2. *Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended*
3. *Emergency Management Assistance Compact, 45 ILCS 151*
4. *Emergency Interim Executive Succession Act, 5 ILCS 275*

G. References

1. National Response Framework (NRF)
2. Illinois Plan for Radiological Accidents (IPRA), as amended
3. Earthquake Annex to the Illinois Emergency Operations Plan, as amended
4. National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF)
5. National Incident Management System (NIMS)
6. Incident Command System (ICS)
7. Illinois Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

## **II. Assumptions**

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- A. Large scale disasters will occur in Illinois.
- B. Local governments have the primary responsibility for response to and recovery from disasters and emergencies.
- C. State assistance may be required to supplement local resources and services to save lives and protect property.
- D. State agencies will participate in disaster response and recovery operations to the fullest extent possible.
- E. The Governor may proclaim that a disaster exists.
- F. Federal assistance may be required to effectively respond to and recover from a disaster.
- G. The President of the United States may declare a major disaster or emergency and federal assistance may become available to supplement state operations.
- H. The private and public sectors will work in concert with emergency management at the local, state and federal levels to achieve common response and recovery goals and objectives through the sharing of intelligence and coordination of activities.

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### **III. Policies**

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#### **A. Capabilities**

1. Illinois will establish and maintain an effective response and recovery capability for any level of emergency requiring state assistance.
2. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) is the Governor's state agency responsible for management and coordination of the state's disaster response and recovery efforts.
3. Each state agency will maintain its own internal control structure and organization during disasters.

#### **B. Response**

1. The State Emergency Operations Center houses the State Incident Response Center (SIRC), the Radiological Emergency Assessment Center (REAC), the State Terrorism & Intelligence Center (STIC) and the Communications Center. The SIRC Manager, by direction of the IEMA Director, will coordinate strategic response activities in the SIRC.
2. The ranking State official responding to the event will coordinate field (operational/tactical) response activities from an established or recognized state forward operations facility.
3. The FEMA Operational Liaison(s) in the SIRC will provide the principal means of coordination between the SIRC and FEMA Region V.
4. The State of Illinois will utilize a Business Emergency Operations Center (BEOC) to coordinate and communicate disaster intelligence among the SIRC, public sector and private/non-governmental organizations.

#### **C. Recovery**

1. The State Recovery Manager, by direction of the IEMA Director, will coordinate recovery activities from such facilities as may be appropriate.
2. As a result of a Presidential Declaration of emergency or major disaster, a Joint Field Office (JFO) with supporting federal personnel will also be activated. The State Recovery Manager will normally co-locate at the JFO.

#### **D. IEOP Implementation**

1. The IEMA Director or designated representative may implement provisions of the IEOP in an emergency. The IEOP is also automatically implemented upon proclamation of a disaster by the Governor in accordance with the IEMA Act.

#### **E. Mutual Aid Systems**

Authority and direction for mutual aid systems in Illinois are derived from the Illinois

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Emergency Management Agency Act (20 ILCS 3305/5(F)(1) AND (2)) and the Emergency Management Assistance Compact Act (45 ILCS 151).

1. Mutual Aid Agreements between the National Emergency Management Association (NEMA) and the State of Illinois

a. Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)

The Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), established in 1966, has weathered the storm when tested and stands today as the cornerstone of mutual aid. The EMAC mutual aid agreement and partnership between member states exist because from hurricanes to earthquakes, wildfires to toxic spills, and terrorist attacks to biological and chemical incidents, all states share a common enemy: the threat of disaster.

EMAC allows the State of Illinois to provide or receive mutual aid if requested by another state and establishes procedures for reciprocity, reimbursement, workers' compensation, etc. A request for assistance comes from the host governor and the actual details are coordinated by the state emergency management agencies involved.

Since being ratified by Congress and signed into law in 1996, (Public Law 104-321), 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands have enacted legislation to become members of EMAC. EMAC is the first national disaster-relief compact to be ratified by Congress since the Civil Defense and Disaster Compact of 1950.

EMAC offers state-to-state assistance during governor declared state emergencies with a responsive and straightforward system for states to send personnel and equipment to help disaster relief efforts in other states. Once the conditions for providing assistance to a requesting state have been set, the terms constitute a legally binding contractual agreement that make affected states responsible for reimbursement. Responding states can be assured that sending aid will not be a financial or legal burden and personnel sent are protected under workers compensation and liability provisions. The EMAC legislation solves the problems of liability and responsibilities of cost and allows for credentials to be honored across state lines.

2. Mutual Aid Agreements between IEMA and Organizations

**Combined Agency Rescue Team**

The Combined Agency Rescue Team (CART) is an Illinois based division of specialized rescue. The CART provides disaster response assistance when local and regional resources are insufficient to meet the disaster response needs of the requesting unit of local government.

**IL Coroners and Medical Examiners Association**

The Illinois Coroners and Medical Examiners Association (ICMEA) provides disaster response assistance to units of

local government when local and regional resources are insufficient to meet the disaster response needs of the requesting unit of local government.

**IL Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission**

The Illinois Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission (IDHHC) provides interpreters for the deaf and hard of hearing and translation of information into Braille for the visually impaired at shelters and other locations.

**IL Emergency Management Mutual Aid System**

The Illinois Emergency Management Mutual Aid System (IEMMAS) is a system that enables local units of government to furnish equipment, personnel, and/or services to an affected unit of government due to an emergency or disaster. IEMMAS has a definite and prearranged plan whereby response and assistance is provided in accordance with the system established and maintained by the IEMMAS member units.

**IL Law Enforcement Alarm System**

The Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm Systems' (ILEAS) mission is to meet the needs of law enforcement throughout the State of Illinois in matters of mutual aid, emergency response, and the combining of resources for their effective use during emergencies or periods of extraordinary circumstances. Additionally, the Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Committee provides the structure for researching, developing, and implementing common standards for handling such emergencies and circumstances through training, information dissemination, and other activities.

**IL Public Works Mutual Aid Network**

The Illinois Public Works Mutual Aid Network (IPWMAN) provides a method whereby public works agencies, including, but not limited to, local municipal public works departments, township road districts and county highway departments in need of assistance in both disaster and non-emergency situations may request aid. Assistance provided can be in the form of personnel, equipment, materials and/or other associated services as necessary from other public works agencies.

**Mutual Aid Box Alarm System**

The Mutual Aid Box Alarm Systems' (MABAS) mission is to meet the needs of the fire service throughout the State of Illinois in matters of mutual aid, emergency response and the combining of fire resources for effective use during emergencies or periods of extraordinary circumstances.

MABAS can provide specialized services and teams when authorized by local governmental entities for local assistance or by the state for regional and state assistance.

MABAS resources will respond to provide state assistance when activated by the Illinois Emergency Management Agency.

3. Mutual Aid Agreements between Other State Agencies and Organizations

**IL Public Health Mutual Aid System**

The Illinois Public Health Mutual Aid System (IPHMAS) is a state-wide mutual aid and assistance system in which all IDPH certified local health departments are eligible to participate. This agreement allows local health departments in Illinois to share resources in the event of a public health emergency which could include outbreaks; a bioterrorism release of contagious or infectious diseases, infectious agents, chemical agents or toxins; natural disasters; technological hazards; man-made disasters; civil emergencies; and community disorders. The request and response process to activate mutual aid among local health department member entities was developed with IDPH and the IPHMAS Executive Board to assure consistent and timely staging of the system.

4. Response Assets of IEMA or Other State Agencies

**IL Emergency Services Management Association/Emergency Management Assistance Team**

The IESMA/Emergency Management Assistance Team (EMAT) provides support to local government during a disaster or emergency. The teams consist of emergency management personnel from other local units of government.

**IL-Incident Management Team**

The IL-Incident Management Team (IL-IMT) is component of IMERT. The IMT provides support to the incident/unified command structure in the implementation of the incident command system and in the formation and implementation of the Incident Action Plans (IAPs).

**IL Medical Emergency Response Team**

The Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team (IMERT) will respond to and assist with emergency medical treatment at mass casualty incidents, including, but not limited to, chemical, biological, and radiological incidents. The team will respond when activated by the Director of Public Health or designee in collaboration with the Illinois Emergency Management Agency. In addition, members of IMERT will coordinate and participate in educational programs throughout Illinois.

**IL Telecommunicator Emergency Response Taskforce**

The Illinois Telecommunicator Emergency Response Taskforce (IL-TERT) provides trained teams of individuals to assist in communication centers during disasters.

## **IV. Plan Development & Maintenance**

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1. The IEOP serves as the planning centerpiece for response and also references hazard specific plans that are utilized in Illinois. The IEMA planning group will coordinate with other state agencies to ensure the IEOP is constantly

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reviewed and updated.

2. The IEOP is updated periodically. Revisions are based on a thorough review by participating agencies of their assigned responsibilities.

## **V. Concept of Operations**

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### **A. General**

1. At a local government's request and during the period immediately following the onset of any large-scale emergency, the SIRC Manager may direct state agencies to mobilize and deploy resources to the affected area to assist local governments.
2. State forward operations may be established for any level of emergency requiring a state field presence; however, the location, activities, and scope will vary according to the parameters of the event.
3. The organizational structure of state forward operations will be based on the type and magnitude of the event. The agencies activated for deployment to state forward operations will also be based on the type and magnitude of the event.
4. The IEOP requires the appropriate use of the Illinois Disaster Management System (IDMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) in all levels of response and recovery regardless of the existence of a Gubernatorial Proclamation. (See Basic Plan, Attachment 1 for a description of IDMS.)
5. The affected local government(s) are responsible for identifying and communicating response priorities and state resource requests to the SIRC through established channels.

### **B. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities**

1. Local
  - a. In accordance with the IEMA Act, the governing bodies of each county and each municipality with a population over 500,000 must establish an emergency management organization. Emergency operations plans shall be prepared and updated according to state and federal guidance and be reviewed and approved by IEMA.
  - b. Local governments shall be prepared to implement plans when an emergency or disaster occurs.
  - c. Through these plans, local governments shall access and utilize all available resources to protect against and cope with an emergency or threatening situation. When local governments determine that available resources are not adequate to respond to an emergency, they may request assistance through IEMA. Requests for state assistance come through the IEMA 24 hour-a-day emergency telephone number in Springfield (1-800-782-7860 in Illinois or 1-217-

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782-7860 for out-of-state or cellular calls). Requests may also come through the IEMA Regional Coordinators.

- d. Local governments may establish mutual aid agreements with adjacent political jurisdictions within the State.
- e. Local governments shall maintain activity logs, financial records, and situation reports necessary for the execution of their plans.

2. State

- a. Disaster response operations are conducted in accordance with the IDMS and NIMS. The IEMA Director is responsible for the overall coordination of response and recovery programs through implementation of the IEOP as directed by the Governor. The IEMA Director also maintains a constant liaison with the federal government, state agencies, disaster relief organizations, the private sector, and other states' disaster agencies.
- b. The SIRC is the strategic coordination and management facility for all State response activities for a given emergency. The SIRC is organized by functional group rather than a classic ICS or ESF structure; this system would be used through at least an Activation Level 2 event. At Activation Level 1, a switch to the ESF system may occur if the response structure grew to a point that organizing by ESF is the optimal way to maintain operational efficiency.
- c. The SIRC includes staff from IEMA, the primary state agencies, and other support agencies as required. They provide strategic and operational coordination for SIRC response activities as well as for response activities in the field. The SIRC serves as a central source of information on the status of state response activities and helps disseminate information to the Governor, the public, the General Assembly, the Congress, and the media. The SIRC liaisons also provide resource coordination in support of field operations.
- d. In addition to supporting emergency support function annex activities at the SIRC, agencies may conduct internal operational support activities at their own facilities.
- e. The BEOC will serve as the vehicle for emergency management response and recovery coordination and communication with the private sector. The BEOC is a private sector organized, managed, and staffed emergency coordination/operations center focused on all-hazards disaster prevention, protection, response, and recovery in concert with the SIRC. Its goal is to ensure seamless communication and coordination with the private sector during an event and to make the private sector self-reliant and self-sufficient during emergencies and disasters through information sharing and shared situational awareness.
- f. IEMA personnel coordinate the collection of disaster intelligence from state agencies. These functions occur through the SIRC and state

forward operations.

- g. For the purposes of the IEOP, the American Red Cross is deemed to be a state agency and operates under the IDMS. However, ARC maintains administrative, financial, and operational control over its activities and direction over its own personnel. The IEOP will not supersede ARC response and relief activities nor shall it require the ARC to perform any services contrary to its policies or procedures.

### 3. Federal

- a. The Joint Field Office (JFO) is a temporary federal field-operating facility that provides a central location for coordination of response efforts by the private sector, non-governmental organizations, and all levels of government. The JFO is the primary operating location for the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) and emergency response personnel. The Unified Coordination Group (UCG), comprised of senior leaders representing federal and state interests, and in certain circumstances, tribal governments, local jurisdictions, and the private sector, may operate out of the JFO. Federal agency support will be coordinated via the Emergency Support Function (ESF) structure. Federal ESFs are groups of organizations that work together to deliver core capabilities to support an effective response. The JFO operates in accordance with the NRF. The JFO may provide a liaison to the SIRC.

### 4. Private Sector

- a. Participation of the private sector in the response and recovery to a disaster is based on the type of organization, the services it provides and the type of disaster. The ability of the private sector to restore operations and services within a community after a disaster is imperative to the recovery of the affected area.
- b. The State of Illinois actively engages the private sector in information sharing, preparedness, response, and recovery activities to build a foundation for the mutual exchange of information and assistance. These collaborative efforts are needed for the overall protection of infrastructure and business assets, as well as successful joint recovery activities.

### 5. Emergency Support Function Annexes

- a. ESF activities, as identified in the NRF, are conducted at the state level also as ESF Annexes with the state agencies' responsibilities identified. One agency is designated as primary or lead coordinator for each annex. Agencies may be primary or support for more than one annex depending on their respective responsibilities and capabilities. The SIRC is organized by functional group rather than a classic ICS or ESF structure; this system would be used through at least an Activation Level 2 event. At Activation Level 1, a switch to the ESF system may occur if the response structure grew to a point that organizing by ESF is the optimal way to maintain operational efficiency.

- b. State agency representatives will coordinate with their local or agency counterparts to determine the assistance needed by the affected area(s). Requests for assistance will be channeled to the SIRC through established channels. Requests will be verified and the appropriate state agencies will be tasked to provide the requested assistance if possible. IEMA may coordinate directly with its federal agency counterpart to request Federal assistance if state resources are not adequate.

6. Military Affairs

- a. All requests for Illinois National Guard (ING) support must be made to IEMA. During day-to-day operations, ING personnel and tactical equipment are in Federal, not State, status and are not available for emergency response except in extreme circumstances. IEMA, in consultation with other state agencies, determines if the ING is the best State resource for the emergency response and makes a recommendation to the Governor. Only the Governor can order the ING to active duty. At that time, ING assets become available to IEMA for response missions as required. The State of Illinois then assumes payroll, support, liability and subsistence costs for activated troops, as well as reimbursement for the use of federal equipment during the period of disaster response.

C. Response Actions

1. Implementation of portions of the IEOP and execution of initial actions could occur prior to a Gubernatorial Proclamation of a disaster.
2. Notification
  - a. State agency Duty Officers/SIRC Liaisons will be notified in accordance with IEMA Communications Center SOPs and ESF 2 Appendix 1, Notification.
  - b. Agencies are responsible for internal notification of personnel.
  - c. Activated state agencies will send representatives to the SIRC and/or state forward operations facilities to coordinate the state response to the disaster or emergency.

D. Recovery Actions

1. State agency responsibilities relating to short-term recovery are included in the Emergency Support Function Annexes and the State of Illinois Disaster Recovery Plan.
2. Disaster assistance programs made available after Gubernatorial Proclamations and Presidential Disaster Declarations are implemented in accordance with provisions of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief Act and Emergency Assistance Act, P.L. 93-288 as amended, the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, FEMA regulations, the National Response Framework, National

Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF), and State administrative plans for the Individuals and Households Program, the Public Assistance Program and the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.

3. Long-term recovery is coordinated through state and federal agencies in accordance with their statutory authorities or through special task forces established by state and federal officials.
4. Some agencies' responsibilities relating to disasters are limited to disaster assistance and long-term recovery. These agencies are not specifically identified in the IEOP. Their activities are governed by statute.

## **V. Attachments**

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- A. Attachment 1, Illinois Disaster Management System (IDMS)
- B. Attachment 2, State Forward Operations
- C. Attachment 3, Emergency Support Function Annexes

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